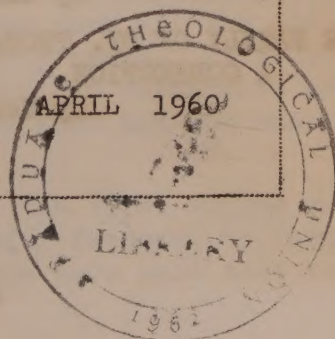


E S S E X R E C U S A N T

Editor: MONSIGNOR D. SHANAHAN
38, The Drive, E. 18.

Circulation: J.G. O'LEARY, F.S.A., F.L.A.
"Little Haylands", Chigwell.

VOL. 2. No. 1.



V.2
1960

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Nam quis nescit primam esse historiae legem ne quid falsi dicere audeat: deinde ne quid veri non audeat: ne qua suspicio gratiae sit in scribendo: ne qua simultatis. Haec scilicet fundamenta nota sunt omnibus.

(Cicero, De Oratore II,15)

EDITORIAL

We present the second volume of the journal of the ESSEX RECUSANT SOCIETY, conscious that our first volume contained mistakes and errors which must be corrected, but with the firm conviction that we are making a positive contribution to the history of England. The history of recusancy, apparently of no great importance in the ebb and flow of public affairs at least after the reign of Elizabeth, has in fact left its imprint on many aspects of English life, on the walls of the Beauchamp Tower in the Tower of London, on November 5 every year and on the Atlantic Charter's Freedom of Worship, and we feel that by uniting many historical approaches yet keeping them manageable by limiting them to one County, we shall both illustrate the importance of local history and dramatise some elements in the story of the recusants.

We recognise that we have not been able to present more than a few isolated pieces of the jigsaw puzzle, but even those few pieces joined together take on a significance that individually they do not have, and give us some confidence that if necessary we could reconstitute the missing parts: but we do not consider it our task to reconstruct the past, not yet, but only to collect the pieces, garner them from all the odd corners, and sort them into the most likely heaps. It would be foolish to come to any conclusions when our researches are continually reminding us how little we know and how much material is waiting to be examined.

Some of our readers complained that the first volume was heavy going and even that the table of references to Thomas More II was quite unintelligible! Some have said that the

frequent lists are extremely boring: we do not think so, for they are the essential tools for us to recognise our recusants when they appear in other records with no indication that they are recusants, apart from the fact that a comparison of the various lists will show how many papists yielded to the unceasing pressure of the law, how many resisted through the Stuarts, how few remained stalwart in the 18th century. However, yielding to our readers, we have tried to include in this second volume more of interesting tidbits that make our subject so fascinating.

The ESSEX RECUSANT SOCIETY has not grown in numbers during the year last past, but the enthusiasm of its members has increased most gratifyingly. The SOCIETY meets every two months at the Ursuline Convent in Brentwood at 3 p.m. on Saturday afternoons, and the Meetings are open to any person interested enough to attend: it is by no means limited to learned historians or scholars, and we would welcome many more members. We would be able to give to any person wishing to help our work a task that would suit his ability and could be fitted in with any other commitments he (or she) may have.

We have heard that a small group in Yorkshire has taken encouragement from our venture and proposes to form a Yorkshire Recusant Society. In March a Sussex Recusant Society held its inaugural Meeting at Brighton, and we hope to hear soon of similar societies in other counties.

It would be ungracious not to remark on the high quality of Kilby Duplicating Service which produces our journal, not to renew our gratitude to the County Archivist and his assistants who are always so helpful, not to sympathise with our readers who have been held back by this editorial from some of the good things in store for them in volume 2.

THE ESSEX RECUSANT SOCIETY meets on a Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m. at the Ursuline Convent, Brentwood, Essex. Meetings are held every two months: further details from the Hon. Sec. The MEETING is open to any person interested in the subject who would like to help in unearthing the history of recusants in Essex from 1559 until 1829.

In the British Museum there is a Manuscript (Cotton Titus B.III, folio 69) which is headed

"A note of the names of such as weare committed for Papistrie in the Counties of Norff. Suff Cantabr and Essex"

The Ms. is endorsed in a different but contemporary hand:

"1578. A note of such as have been dealt withall by my Lords this progress for refusing to come to church".

There are 14 names for Norfolk, 10 for Suffolk and one for Cambridge. Then there follow the Essex names:-

Essex.

Rooke Greene committed to the threasurers howse in Walden to be conferred withall by Mr Lawson and Mr Harrison preachers untill michaelmas and yf he do not conforme himself by that tyme to be committed to the gaole

Mr Crawley of Manuden committed to a howse in Colchester for x dayes to be conferred withall and not conformyng himself by that tyme to be then committed to the gaole.

George Scott of Chickwell gent appeared and conformed himself and was dismissed with favor

Mr Townesend of Walden)	have conformed
(blank) Meade of Great Easton) -	themselves

Mr West of Depeden)	
Mr Henrie Bradburie)	all theis come
Mr Thomas Wiseman) -	to the church
Wistan Browne ar(miger))	

Sir Henrie Tirrell is sicke
his ij sonnes come to the church

John Pascall of Baddowe)	are sent for
Thomas Chaplen, tenant to Rooke Greene)	-	and have not yet
William Greene sonne to the same Green)		appeared

SISTER MARY GABRIEL O.S.U.

Ursuline Convent, Brentwood.

Lady Margery Throgmorton was the daughter of Robert Puttenham and of his wife Margery, sister of Sir Thomas Eliot. She married Sir John Throgmorton of Feckenham, Worcestershire, 7th of eight sons of Sir George Throgmorton of Coughton, Warks, (and therefore brother of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton). Her son Francis Throgmorton was born in 1554 and executed for treason on July 10, 1584 at Tyburn. Another son, Thomas, settled in Paris in 1582, where he was betrothed to a niece of Cardinal Allen, but he died there October 16, 1595 before the marriage took place. (All from the D.N.B.)

Lady Margery's husband died May 23, 1580 and was buried at Coughton, and she seems then to have come to live in London. The following extracts would seem to indicate that not only was she a recusant, not only did she pay fines for her recusancy, but also that she took steps to ensure that she had the consolations of her religion.

1. Richard Topcliffe attended the interrogation of a seminary priest, William Dean, who after leaving the English College at Douai on January 25, 1582 came to England and was arrested and put in Newgate Gaol on February 21, 1582. The priest, terrified no doubt by the recent executions of his school-fellows, told everything, and Topcliffe gleefully wrote it down in his own peculiar English:-

"Emongs other theis particulartytees bee confessed by theis persons hereunder naymed.

Wm. Deane, a feugetyve seameanary preest, in prison in Neugait....He hathe said vj or vij Masses cynce his cumminge over in London. The most of them at one Mistress Alford's house within Salisbury Coort where he lodged most and before herself, and sumytyme one Rodgers that did also lodge at Mrs Alford's.

One Masse at mr Lady Frogmortons near Temes Street where the lady was with vj other gent.

One Masse in Flett streett, xij persons present at least..."

(Printed in CRS 5(1908) : 26)

William Deane was released but later arrested again and executed August 28, 1588.

2. Lady Throgmorton appears in the Rolls of the Essex Quarter Sessions in the Midsummer of 1585 in an indictment dated 20 March 27 Elizabeth, 1585:-

"Lady (blank) Throkmorton of West Ham, spinster, for not coming to church from the above date until 1 July then next following, for the space of three months, contrary to the Statutes."

(ERO Q/SR 93/26)

Again in an indictment at the Epiphany Sessions of 1586:-

"Lady (blank) Throkmorton, of West Ham, widow, for not coming to church from the above date (i.e. June 20, 1585) until 23 September then next following, for the space of three months, contrary to the laws of 1 and 23 Elizabeth". (ERO Q/SR 95/31)

With minor variations similar entries occur for 28 June 28 Eliz., 1586, for 25 March 31 Eliz., 1589, and for 25 December 31 Eliz. 1589.

(Q/SR 98/35, 105/59, and 112/64)

The last time she appears in the Sessions Rolls is in a presentment at the Midsummer Sessions of 1591:-

"My ladye Throgmorton of Westham for that her dytch hathe ben cast and noyeth ye hye waye" in the parish of West Ham: it is thirty rods long.

(Q/SR 117/40)

3. Presumably these indictments were put into effect because we find her name on the first Recusant Roll of the Exchequer, for the Michaelmas Term of 1592/3 - where it seems her lands in West Ham were seized and let out to tenants according to the Statute of 1587, leaving her the home farm or the big house:-

firmarius

Tenentes duarum parcium quatuor acrarum terre in West Ham in tenura sive occupatione Willelmi Townesend debent xxxv^s viij^d per annum de Firma duarum parcium dict. quatuor acrarum terre. De terris et ten. domine Margarete Throckmorton Recusantis Que indebitata existit domine Regine nunc in iiij^{xx} & racione recusancie sue predice..."

So she owed the Queen money for her recusancy, could not or would not pay, had two thirds of her 4 acres in West Ham seized and let out to tenants, but otherwise was allowed to

remain in her house. Another reference in the same Roll seems to indicate that she had another 4 acres of grazing land on the marshes by the river and that two thirds of this was also seized. (CRS 18 (1916):114)

4. Naturally enough the local parson disapproved strongly of one of his leading parishioners contemptuously refusing to come to his church, but he had reason to suspect something far worse, the celebration of secret Mass in her house. When the archdeacon's official came round on May 12, 1589, he told him all about it and his revelations were duly noted in the Act-Book:

"Officium contra dominam Margaritam Throckmorton de Westham detect. that she hath not receaved the holy communion at the parishe church of Westham this yeare. And also that there be divers persons that do resort unto the howse of the said Lady Throckmorton on festivall daies the which never com to the church of Westham during the time of their abiding there etc."

But this was not much to go on, and the Official decided that the matter should be dealt with discretely "viis et modis", that is by such ways and means as seemed best, and noted such in the margin. (ERO D/AEA 14, fol.87)

But this did not help very much and in another Session of the same Archidiaconal Court held on July 12, 1591 the matter was raised again:-

"Dominam Margeriam Throgmorton, parochie de Westham".

Detect. for that she someth not to church and receaveth not the communion".

but this time she was ready for them and sent her servant to attend the Court -

"Quo die comparuit Mr Richardus Swarton et nomine dicte domine Throgmorton (allegavit scored) fassus est that (at all times scored) the presentment is true but allegeth that the said lady his mistress hath a sufficient warrant to dispense both for her self and for her whole howsehold servantes (and saith that to scored) that they nor eyther of them shall not be troubled by the ordynary of the place or any other whatsoever but only to be at the Counsells commandment whensoever they shalbe called as appeareth by a warrant from the said counsell."

At the same Session of the same Court Thomas More of Leyton had made the same excuse, and had been told to prove it by showing them the warrant at the next session: there was evidently collusion between the recusants, because John Gage, also of Leyton, sent his servant with a wooden tally from the Exchequer to brandish in front of the archdeacon as proof that he was in the Queen's hands (see ESSEX RECUSANT 1 (1959): 97-8 & 102). The poor notary seems to have thought that Lady Throgmorton was going to be in the same position as Thomas More and began to write out the same formula:- "Unde dominus acceptavit et monuit that he shall exhibite and shewe the said warrant the next cort holden in this place or in the chaple of Romford the next cort after Michaelmas..." but to his consternation Richard Swarton pulled the warrant out of his pocket and waved it in front of them. He had left himself no room to write any more, so he scored through part of what he had just written and tried to fit the rest in just below and in the margin:-

"...the said Swarton exhibits the true copy of a warrant (as he saith) subscribed with the hands of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chanseler, Henry (scored) the Lo: Bushopp of Canterburie, the L: Hunsdon Lord Chamberlin, Tho: Heneidge, Mr. John Wolley Secretary dated at Greenwich xxij of Decemb 1588..." and Swarton seems to have added to the notary's troubles by bringing yet another excuse:-

"...allegeth that the said Lady at this present is in the city of London...(?not in the parish of?) Westham and archdeaconry of Essex and therefore not subiect to the iurisdiccio of this cort."

Unde facta fide super veritate premissorum (dns officialis?) decrevit supercedendum donec de novo presentatur."

(ERO D/AEA 15, fol. 150)

5. Lady Throgmorton and the other recusants were too smart for the Archdeacon on this occasion, but if only he had known it his deepest fears and darkest suspicions were only too true, for another seminary priest had been caught and arrested, and under threat of execution and fear of torture, had told everything he knew. He was James Young or Younger, from Aycliffe in Durham: coming back from his seminary on the Continent in the winter of 1590/91 he went to Mr Wiseman's house in London

(i.e. to the London house of the Wiseman's of Braddocks in Essex): his deposition continues:-
"thens this examine departyd to ~~Up~~ my Ladye Throgmorton to her house ~~to Upton~~ (as he thinks callyd Upton) nere Stebneeth, within iiij or iiiij daies after his comyng to London first as aforsayd, & ther made her acquaynted that he was a priest, as the said Wiseman had before let her understand, & ther taryed with her about a monethe, being kept ther verye secret in a chamber having his dyet brought by one Jane (blank) her mayd and by no other bodye and ther this examine yn a chamber in ye house at thend of a gallerie dyd often saye masses to my Ladye Throgmorton & her mayde & my Ladye help to saye masse & the said ladye at this examines departure gave him xx markes..."
(PRO S.P.12/242, fol.289)

Lady Throgmorton smuggled him out to the Mompessons (another Essex family) in their town house at Clerkenwell, and there he stayed under the ingenious disguise of the fiancé of a younge gentlewoman called Temperance Davys: he stayed there till Christmas and said Mass for Mr Mompesson. Another priest from Durham called Patenson (later executed) said Mass for the rest of the household. In his deposition Father Younger said "Mr Mompesson wold stand behind the doore to here ye masses and not be seen of his servants". He was later released and retired to the Continent.

These pieces are offered as part of a jigsaw puzzle: they are interesting in themselves, but there is much still to be found - where was the house in Upton? When and where did Lady Margery die, and where was she buried? What happened to the house afterwards?

SISTER MARY CATHERINE, O.S.U.
Ursuline Convent, Brentwood.

Maria More was the wife of John More, a member of the skinners company and Alderman from 1597 until 1603 of the Queenhithe ward of the City of London. He died on April 20, 1603, apparently unexpectedly, because he had made no will. Letters of Administration were granted to Maria (PCC:26-Boleyn) after she had testified that the speechless John had gesticulated to a box containing his money, indicating that it was to be hers.

Maria was presented as a recusant to the London Sessions in April 1606:-

"Juratores pro Domino Rege presentant quod Maria Moore nuper de parochia Sancti Andree infra Allgate Lond' vidua Que vicesimo die Augusti Anno Domini nostri Jacobi Dei Gra' Anglie etc... ad aliquod tempus infra sex menses prox' sequen' pred' vicesimum diem Augusti... etc" in
CRS 34(1934):10

But she had moved out of town and gone to live in Barking for we find in the Essex Quarter Sessions for 1606

"In Becontree hundred we present Mrs Mary Moore of Barking widow for not coming to church for 2 years: also we present her for that she doth not make a foot-bridge: and in the highway there is a washe way which both of them is a great nuisance to the Kinges leche pepell"
(Q/SR 176/9)

But Maria was match for the law and we read (Q/SR 176/4):-
"Mrs More, widow, for two years past: let process cease, by warrant of the Privy Council", and the reason is to be found in the next roll of the Sessions (Q/SR 177/7):-

"After out hartie commendation & Whereas (blank) Moore the widowe of ye late Alderman Moore being by her birthe Spanishe and accordingly addicted to popishe Religion hathe nonetheless made meanes to his Ma(jes)tie by the Spanish Ambassador that in respecte of her birthe and education in Spayne she maye be freed from Inditement

& the ordinarie courses of lawe which shoulde procede
agaynst her for Recusancie, forasmuche as it ys supposed
that the said widowe will not long continewe in this
realme but returne into Spayne her staye beinge onely
(as we are informed) to take order for her late husbands
debts, You shall understand that his Ma(jes)tie for the
consideration aforesaid, & beinge graciously disposed not
to deney the Spanishe Ambassadors earnesteste suite in her
behalfe, ys pleased that yf any Inditment be preferred
for Recusancy agaynste the said (blank) Moore, the same
shalbe stayed untill his Ma(jes)ties further pleasure
be knowne, and therefore we doe require you that yf any
such Inditment be alreadie or shalbe hereafter preferred
agaynste her to retayne it in your hands & to forbear
any proceedinge therein and to certifie us thereof. And
soe we bide you harteley farwell. From Hampton Courte,
the laste of September 1606

Your verey lovinge frend

Suffolke
Salisbury
H. Northampton
Lenox
C. Worcester
R. Cant

This is a copy made by the "Clerke of Assize and Clerke
of ye Peace of the Countie of Essex" and he added a note:-

"Allowed by the courte & the letter ytselke delivered
backe agayne, to be shoven at the nexte Assize or when it
shalbe called for"

Maria More was lucky to get her letter back, because she
used it again, in November 1606, before the Consistory Court
of the Bishop of London (London County Council Record Office,
Correction Book 1606-07, fol. 26r):-

Mariam Moore, dicte parochie: Presented for a Recusant.
Comparuit Robertus Hall famulus dicte Marie More et
exhibuit -- litteras -- exhibitas a --- sub manu --- dat 12
Sept 1606 signifying his Ma(jestie)s pleasure that --
against -- Moore and -- her dawghter touching(?) their re-
cusancie may be suspended(?) untill.."(Almost illegible)

This is all we have on Maria Moore so far.

MONSIGNOR DANIEL SHANAHAN.

The Historical MSS Commission (1) reports a list of Essex Papists in the Minute Book of the Proceedings of the Committee of Examinations into the Popish Plot, in the House of Lords, dated 4th December, 1680. It does not print the names which are as follows:-

A List of the Papists or reputed papists in the county of Essex.

f 1^r Lady Petre of Ingateston wid (in margin, if a Baroness?)
 John Petre of Ingateston Esq^{re}
 Philip Walgrave of the same Esq^{re}
 Philip Wright of the same gent
 John Petre the elder of Writtle Esq^{re}
 John Petre the younger of the same Esq^{re}
 (blank) Risen of the same Esq^{re}
 Mrs (blank) Petre of Margreting Wid
 (blank) Hunt of the same gent
 S^r William Andrews of Downham Bar^t
 Tobie Edmonds of Crondon Park gent
 Henry Bury(Burg?) of Rayleigh Esq^{re}
 M^{rs} Timperly of Bacons Wid
 William Spencer of Danbury Esq^{re}
 M^{rs} Lucy Petre of Stamford Rivers widow
 John Petre of the same Esq^{re}
 Peter Farmer of the same gent
 John Wright of Kelvedon gent
 Robert Kinsman of the Same gent
 Henry Barker of Colchester gent
 John Walkinton of Colchester gent
 Cap^{tn} (blank) Fielding of East Horndon
 Steven Wright of Shenfield gent
 Lawrence Wright of the same gent
 (blank) Coffin of Bluntswall neer Billericay gent
 f 1^v Francis Hawkins of Dunton gent
 (blank) Knightly of the same gent
 Richard Cox of Brentwood gent
 Robert Prujean of Hornechurch Esq^{re}
 Edward Boteler of Wenington gent
 Richard Fyefield of Raynham gent

(blank) Stytery of Barking gent
 John Philips of Southweald^{re} gent
 John Daniel of Bulmore Esq^{re}
 (blank) Daniel of Gestlingthorpe son of ye sd John Daniel
 Francis Daniel of Bulmore gent
 (blank) Wright of Boteley widow
 John Sylllyard of Fox Earth gent
 Katherine Barker of Colchester widow
 John Barker of Abberton gent
 (blank) Ayloff widow of Witham relict of S^rW^m Ayloff Bart
 Jasper Eve of Springfield gent
 John Ottway of Blacknotley gent
 Henry Whitbread of White Notley gent

A true copy

Thomas Dolman (signature)

This list is valuable as it helps to fill a gap in our knowledge of a period for which there are few details. It is, however, limited in scope. It names only gentry and omits several names that are known to have been Papists of this period such as, for instance, the Waldegraves of Navestock Hall. It does, however, give the names of some who do not appear elsewhere as John Walkinton of Colchester. Comparison with the list of 21st June, 1671, of Convicted Recusants(2) shows that the two lists were compiled upon an entirely different basis, few of the names of this Lords List being found in the other, of which we are told by the compiler "tis probable many of them are fanaticks".

CANON B. C. FOLEY.

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- (1) Hist. MSS Comm. 11th Report Appendix, Part II: House of Lords MSS, 1678-88, p. 227, para C. (17)
 (2) Printed in C.R.S., 6 (1909): 87-89.

AT "THE ANGEL", ILFORD 1699:
LANDS IN ESSEX GIVEN TO SUPERSTITIOUS USES

Extracts from papers endorsed "Lands given to superstitious uses in the County of Essex, delivered to the Board by Mr Jeremy, 9 August 1716".

"25 Sep.1699. At the Angel and Crown in Ilford, in the County of Essex, at the House of Thomas Goldston, a Commission of Inquiry was to inquire into Lands and Estates settled to the Use of the Church of Rome.

Michael Nevill, formerly a Priest and Canon Regular, and Agent, deposed, that he was at a Synod held at a house in Warwick Street in London, where all Persons were summoned to bring in their old deeds of lands settled to the Use of the Church of Rome, to be cancelled, and new ones made in their place:

that Thomas, Lord Petre appeared before the Synod, producing a deed wherein was settled to the use of the English Jesuits of St. Omers and Douay an estate called West Honidon or Horndon Hall, a farm, called Dunton Hill, and estate called East or Little Horndon, at total annual value of £1,020: that Bishop Laban (=Layburne) being President, estate was then conveyed to Father Poulton, agent for the said order.

That Sir Thomas Manby appeared before the Synod, producing deeds wherein he had settled to the use of the English Dominican Friars, and their order wherever they were settled, the following estates; Bades Hall in parish of Southwell, the Swan Inn at Burntwood, with 2 farms called "Pilgrim's Hatch", and the "Hop Garden", valued at £540 per annum, the estate being conveyed to Father Jacob, agent for the order.

That Thomas Husban, Esq., next produced a deed wherein he had mortgaged to the English Jesuits beyond sea, Horsely Hall for £6,000 borrowed of them, valued at £400 per annum; new deed to be made to Father Poulton:

That Mr James Wright next produced a deed wherein he had settled to the use of the English Franciscan Friars beyond sea,

estate at Kelvedon producing £280 per annum, and the estates were then newly conveyed to Father Fortescue.

Mr William Petre had also settled on the Jesuits an estate in the parish of Stanford &c, producing £580 per annum.

That an attorney of William Waldegrave Esq. also produced a deed, wherein had been settled by his father on the Carmelite Friars an estate called Weather Hall in parish of Wormingford &c, producing annually £370".

From Letters to the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates in the Public Record Office, printed by Estcourt and Payne in "English Catholic Nonjurors", p. 358.

T. LAVELLE, ESQ.

PAPIST HORSES - 1704

A Copy of the Return of the Deputy Lieutenants for Essex in pursuance of an Order in Council dated 18 January 1704/5 for the more effectual putting into execution the law against papists, etc. (in the House of Lords Library)

Endorsed -

Essex
Lord Guildford
Account of Horses & Armes
Returned as belonging to
Papists

Reecd. 1st March 1704

ESSEX

An Account or List of the Horses and Armes that were seized and taken by Capt. William Austin by vertue of an Order

from Three of her Majesties Deputy Lieutenants of the said County and in pursuance of an Order from her Majesties most Honourable Privy Councill for the seizing the Horses and Armes of All Papists or reputed Papists Or persons Neglecting or Refusing to take the Oath.

At the Right Hon^{ble} The Lord Petres,
seaven Horses and one Fuzee.
At Thomas Hobes, One Mare.
At Sir Thomas Manbys, Three Horses,
one Fuzee and one paire of pistolls.
At Mr. Wrights, one Muskett.
At Mr. Pomfretts, one Fuzee.
At Thomas Gothers, one Muskett.
At Mr. Duffeilds, one Carbine.
At Mr. Hills, two Fuzees.
At Mr. Drurys, two Horses.
At Mr. Rishards three horses, and one Fuzee.
At Mr. Manders, one Horse.
At Mr. Palmers, one Fuzee.

26 February 1704

William Austin

Similar returns for Anglesey - Berks - Brecon - Bucks - Carmarthen Co. - Chester City, Cheshire - Cornwall - Derby Co. - Devon - Denbigh- Flint Co. - Glamorgan - Glamorgan Co. - Gloucester - Huntingdon Co. - Leicester Co. - Lincoln Co. - Merioneth Co. - Middlesex (Tower Hamlets) - Montgomery Co. - Pembroke Co. - Suffolk - Warwick Co. - Wilts Co. - Wales (South).

PHILIP COVERDALE ESQ.

Several Returns of Papists were made in the eighteenth century and that of 1706 appears to have originated from the "Humble Petition of the Gentry and Clergy of the South Parts of Lancashire."

This petition (1), carrying thirtynine signatures, was addressed to "the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporall in Parliament assembled" and was received at the House of Lords on the 28th February 1705/6. It reads -

".. notwithstanding the good and wholesome Laws for discouraging the Evill practices of Romish Priests and Papists in this Kingdome, Yet the mercifull Usage they have received under the Government makes them intolerably bold and presumptuous for now they vigourously employ all their inveigling Arts and Devices to seduce and pervert both our Gentry and Commonally, of which we have severall late remarkeable instances, and One of an Extraordinary nature. This they doe, not onely secretly but openly and publickly, as if they defyed our Laws and resolved to live in noe manner of subjection to them.

"Their Preists are numerous, their Masses frequent, and both in Townes and Country their people goe in affected Troopes and Companies to them. They marry without Lycence or Publication. They visit our sicke and those that are a-dyeing in Order to pervert them and for the same end throw out ill language against our Church and Government and fix false reports and scandalous reflexions upon our Orthodox Clergy. They Herd together in Numbers; they have built a stately Edifice which we have good reason to believe is intended for a Seminary and that several lands have bene settled for the Endowment of that and other places.

"The Popish Gentry also are assistant to their Priests in the said perversions and to spread and promote their Religion the more, insinuate themselves into Protestant Familyes and catch at all opportunityes to marry amongst them, and from this Cause cheifely, it is that they have gained upon and proselyted see many of our Gentry.

"These and many other Greivances which we labour under from the Priests, Romish Gentry, and Popish Emissaryes, We thought it our duty to observe to your Lordships hoping for such redress and releife in the same, as you in your great Wisdomes shall judge Convenient."

A Bill (2) "for the further preventing the growth of Popery" was introduced in the House of Lords and passed but was defeated in the House of Commons. However, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Tenison, secured an Order in Council, dated 4th April 1706, a copy of which was sent by each Bishop to his incumbents requiring them

".. to take an Exact and Particular Account of the Number of the Papists and Reputed Papists in every Parish, with their Qualities, Estates and Places of Abode" and also to enquire "what Advowsons or Rights of Presentation or Donation of Churches, Benefices or Schools are in the Disposition of Papists or Reputed Papists."

There is no trace in the House of Lords of any Return made by the Bishop of London for his diocese (which included Essex, Hertfordshire and Middlesex) but the original returns from the incumbents of the diocese of London are now in Guildhall Library (3) (4)

In the case of many Essex parishes there is no return at all, whether because it has been lost or because the incumbent neglected it is unknown: 231 returns were made in all covering 255 out of the total of about 410 Essex parishes (for some returns covered more than one parish). Many of them are written on the backs of the printed order sent by the Bishop to each incumbent.

Below in alphabetical order (modern spelling) are listed the returns for Essex parishes: in the case of "Nil" returns, only the name of the parish is given; in the rest the actual words of the incumbent are quoted.

Aldham; Alphamstone; Arkesden

Ashdon "one family and that lately come hither the master of which is one Captain Miles Magrayth, an Irishman, an officer in the late King James's Army in Ireland, he is in possession of no estate that I know of, has only the

reversion of betwixt three and four score pounds per annum, which he occupies as a tenant during the life of an old lady after whose death it will be his in right of his wife."

Asheldham; Ashen; Ashingdon; Aveley; Baddow, Great
Baddow, Little "... there is a Gentleman named Mr. Perkins who is a papist who lives in Barksheir that hath an estate of seventy nine pounds yearly rents in the Parish of Little Baddow."

Bardfield, Great; Bardfield, Little

Barking "Richard Wright, Innkeeper, Susannah, his wife, Winifred, his daughter, an infant. Reputed Papists now."

Barling; Barnston; Beaumont-with-Moze; Belchamp Otten; Belchamp St. Paul.

Belchamp Walter "Barbara Daniel, widdow, Lucy Kempe, Spinster. Know of no personall estate they have in the said parish."

Benfleet; Bentley, Great; Bentley, Little; Berden.

Berechurch "... none but Henry Audley Esqr. about the value of £1,500 per annum who resides mostly at London, and Henry Barker Esqr. about £400 per annum mostly here in the countrey."

Bergholt, West "There is a poor family in mean and ordinary circumstances professed Papists."

Birch; Birchanger; Bobbingworth.

Bocking "William Webb, Sen., William Webb, Jun., Catherine Webb. Their quality - combers."

Borley "Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Mingey, John Dawson, Barbara Wright, Margaret Wright, Joan Mills, Margaret Rivett, Martha Frost. Most of them very ancient and very poore."

Bowers Gifford; Boxted; Bradfield; Bradwell-juxta-Coggeshall; Braintree.

Braxted "That in Braxted there is one family (most of

which are Papists) removing upon the death of Mr. Carow who was a professed Roman Catholick and left an estate in this Parish of £60 per annum and I know of no other person near us of that judgement or persuasion."

Bromley, Great "Thomas Mannock, Esq. His estate reputed to be four hundred pounds a year. Joan Pittman, servant."

Bromley, Little; Broomfield; Broxton

Bulmer "Edmund Nice, Will Nice, farmers. Francis Rayment, labourer and his wife, all papists."

Bumpstead, Helion; Bumpstead, Steeple.

Burstead, Little "Valentine Knightley, Gentleman, his estate in that Parish is about thirty pounds per annum. Francis Hankins, yeoman, his estate is about twenty-four pounds per annum. Anthony Stiff, servant to Mr. Knightley."

Buttsbury ".. as for Buttsbury, there is but one farmer called Ant. Cumbers with some laborers and servants whose names I cannot repeat."

Canewdon; Canfield, Great; Canfield, Little; Chadwell.

Chelmsford "According to the best information I can receive, there is never a Papist Inhabitant in the Parish of Chelmsford - The Lord Peters (or I am informed) is one of the Guardians of the free school in Chelmsford."

Chesterford, Great; Chesterford, Little; Chickney

Chignall Smealey "In the Parish of Chignall there are no Papists nor reputed Papists but there are two parcels of land belonging to Mashbury Hall, of about £8 per annum, the estate of Joseph Petre, Esq. who dwellest at Writtle and is a professed Papist."

Chigwell

Childerditch "That John Hills (who hath £10 per annum in the parish of Childerditch) together with his wife are reputed Papists. Also Jeremy Fuller (who farmes £9 per annum in the said parish) is so reputed."

Chingford; Chishall, Great; Chrishall; Clacton, Little; Clavering.

Colchester "I do not know of any one Papist in St. James's Parish; and that I know but one (viz. a poor woman, whose name is Cater) in St. Nicholas Parish." "St. Marys and St. Trinity - none."

Colne Engayne; Colne, Wakes; Copford

Corringham "...cannot learn of any inhabitant of the Parish is a Papist or reputed Papist. But there is one gentleman, who has an estate in the Parish and (as I am told lives at Writtle) who is so reputed. His name is Joseph Petre."

Cranham; Cressing; Debden; Dedham, Dengie.

Doddington "Thomas Callaway and his wife; Richard Callaway and his wife, both farmers having no children, no estate, no Advowsons."

Downham "In Downham one poore man and no other Roman Catholics or reputed papists."

Dunmow, Great; Dunton; Easter, Good; Easter, High; Easton, Great; Easton, Little; Elmdon; Elmstead; Elsenham; Fairstead; Farnham; Faulkbourne.

Foxearth "...Three poor persons, 2 men and one woman; one of the men actually receiving help from the Overseers and the other with his wife in a low condition."

Frating "...cannot heare of either Papists or Reputed Papists in our Parish only that Henry Audley Esquire is a Reputed Patron.."

Frinton

Fryerning "...find that there are certain Papists or so reputed inhabiting the said Parish whose names and qualities are here underwritten

James Clifton - Taylor

Mary Jones - Widow

Eliz. White, Alehousekeeper - Sarah)

Anne) her daughters

Francis Long, labourer

Jn^o Fountain, a decayed merchant, a lodger.

Robert Drury, Inneholder

- Mary, his wife. They have five small children.

Barbara White, their Servt.

Benjamin Botman, Laborer. - Winifred, his wife, they have
four small children

I do not find that any of these have any estate in land or
otherwise of value."

Fyfield; Gestingthorpe; Goldhanger; Gosfield; Greenstead-
Justa-Ongar; Hadleigh; Hadstock; Hallingbury, Great;
Hallingbury, Little; Halstead.

Ham, West "In the Parish of West Ham, there is but one English
Papist, which is Mary Belchier, widow, aged about 70. All
the estate she has is a small house of £11 or £12 per annum
which was lately left her as a legacy during her life.
"The other Papists are all Frenchmen and they are Mr. Didier
Richard, a Callicoe printer too; What estate he has is in
stock. His partner M. Theodore Haultin; they have four
Frenchmen who are Papists and work for them in the Callicoe
printing Trade and these have wives and children but some
of their wives are Protestants."

Hanningfield, East ".... in the Parish of East Hanningfield
we have William Allen, yeoman and His Wife and Thomas Hove,
yeoman, Papists and no other and that the Rt. Honble. Thomas
Lord Petre is Patron of our Church, who hath an Estate in
our Parish of £42 per annum and is Lord of the Mannor."

Hanningfield, West; Hatfield Broad Oak; Havering; Hedingham,
Castle; Hedingham, Sible; Hempstead; Henham; Heybridge;
Horkesley, Great; Horndon-on-the-Hill.

Horndon, East "... there is no papist or reputed papist re-
siding in the Parish of East Horndon - but these whose
names are here under written, viz:

Anne Cruse, widow - a Farmer, who is possest of an estate
lying in this parish of about £5 per anno.

William Cruse, her son. Bridgett Lemat, her Servt.

The wife of Edward Taylor, Labourer. But then the Right
Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Petre hath £239 per anno & Mr. John Hills
£11 per Anno lyeing in the parish of East Horndon."

Horndon, West (with Ingrave) "John Duffield, Herdsman and His
Wife, His Son & 2 Servants. William Palmer, Gardner, His
Wife, Son and Boy. Thomas Gaulter, Farmer, His Wife and
daughter.

Hutton "... there is not any person either papist or reputed papist or any estate belonging to any such person save only five pounds per annum to the L^d Petre."

Ingatestone "The R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas L^d Petre, Baron of Writtle, his estates here & in the West commonly computed at between five and six thousand pounds per annum.

"The Hon^{ble} the Lady Mary, his wife, with their son Robert Petre, Esq, and their daughter for some time beyond the Seas; as also all their menial attendants to the number of about twenty Male & Female, except one Madame Brainsford, who gives constant and devout attendance to the Divine Service, throughout, on Sundays and other Holy Days, and is a constant partaker of the Lord's Supper in our Church; besides which there are several very inconsiderable householders, as

Robert Hinde and his wife, a mean Farmer or Gardener

George Hincklow, a silly, insignificant man

John Read and his Wife, a mean harmless shoemaker,

& more inconsiderable

John Frith & his Wife

John White, who dwells poorly, in a gift-house as doe two or three old decrepitate widows and all, High or Low, as far as I have observed, have behaved themselves peaceably, humbly and quietly in their several stations."

Ingrave (with Horndon, West) "They are both in the Presentation of the Right Honourable the Lord Petre; in the first (Ingrave) he has sevenscore pounds per annum; the latter is wholly his Lordships whose abode is at Ingatestone Hall in the parish of that name. Besides, in the parish of Gingraff there is Profest Papists

The Widdow Ferrier, farmer, Her Son, Daughter and Grandchild, shē has fourteen pounds per annum.

Joseph Hobtroe, Labourer and His Wife

John Wright, Carpenter and His Wife

John Byard, Gardner, His Wife and child

Widdow Boutel, Farmer."

Kelvedon "John Wright, Gentleman, patron of the Living of Kelvedon is possessed of an estate of three hundred pounds per annum and lives there and keepes three men servants.

Lawrence Wright, Brother to the said John Wright, hath no estate but is kept by his brother.

John Cole, William Galloway, William Boon - Day labourers."

Kirby-le-Soken; Lamarsh; Langham; Langley; Latchingdon; Latton; Laver, Little; Laver, Magdalen; Lawling.

Laver de la Haye ".. only widdow Birdys & Anthony Manning, both very poor & mean in the world."

Leighs, Great; Leighs, Little; Leyton, Low

Liston "William Son of Abraham East, Labourer. Elizabeth, Daughter of the said Abraham East."

Littlebury

Maldon (Parish of St. Peters) "Ralph Rosbotham, reputed Papist, a Taylor by trade & of no visible estate."

Margaretting "Francis Petre, Gentleman, has about 20 pounds per annum. William Rushbrook, Farmer has 14 pounds per annum. The wife of the same.

Mary Rushbrook who has £50 per annum.

The wife of Benjamin Rushbrook.

Anthony Rushbrook, farmer & Mary his wife.

Charles Staunton, farmer, & Mary his sister.

Mr. Cane

Jacob Schepin Gardiner, with his wife and daughter.

Markshall; Middlemead; Middleton; Mistley; Moreton

Mountnessing "Thos. Hove & his 3 sons hold 2 great farmes & are striving for another.

Wm. Mase & his brother have a farm of £140 per annum.

The 3rd brother Rob: Mase hath a great farm.

Wm. French hath a farm.

Rob. French is a laborer, so is Rob. Pickering and Wm. Hines.

Susan Pilkhorn is a widow

The number betwixt 30 & 40.

This Hove that hath two great farmes is a very impident fellow, gives ill language when I demand what is my due & calls me names & it was he or one of his sons, I am confident, that wrote upon the church wall "He that preacheth here is a rogue & a dog."

Mountnessing (Continued)

My church is surrounded with 'em so that I am almost afraid to go through their grounds towards night to inter a corps. The Lord Petre is Patron: he takes all the tythe both great & small, which are worth £200 per annum & in lieu of the small tythe he allows me but £12 at one parish & £10 per annum at the other, which with a little gleabe, is all I have to keep my family with, which I think is a great oppression."

Mundon

<u>Navestock</u>	Qualities	Estates	and	places of Abode
The Lord Waldegrave		£200. 0. 0.	per ann.	Non Inv ^r
Henry Adam, Carpenter		0. 0. 0.		Navestock

Nazeing; Netteswell; Nevendon; Newport; Norton, Cold; Notley, Black; Notley, White; Ockendon, North; Ockendon, South; Ongar, Chipping; Ongar, High; Orsett; Ovington; Parndon, Great.

Pentlow "I do find that there is not above six recusants in my parish. First there is Mr. Hyliard and Mrs. Hyliard and their quality - they are well descended and their estate in my parish is about fourscore and sixteen pound a yeare, but their estate is leased out in Lucy Kempe & Barbery Daniell names, their two daughters, whoe live at Walter Belchampe Hall and the other two is John Nice & Mary Nice farmers, they hold thirty pound lande per annum. The other two is James Jerningham & Mary his wife, labourer..."

Pitsea; Purleigh; Rainham;

Ramsden Bellhouse "John Coffin, aged about 50 years, his wife, daughter & 2 servants, his estate £8 per annum."

Ramsden Crays "Edward Gairhead - yeoman; his estate is four pounds per annum."

Ramsey; Rawreth.

Rayleigh "Anne White, wife of John White, Farmer, is hereby returned as the only Papist in my Parish."

Rettendon.

Rickling "... in the Parish of Rickling there is one Richard Pamphilon, an old man, and in mean circumstances in the world who is reputed a papist: but none else that is in the least suspect to be inclinable that way."

Ridgewell; Rivenhall; Rochford; Roding, Abbess; Roding, Aythorpe; Roding, Beauchamp; Roding, Leaden; Roding, Margaret; Roding, White; Romford; Roydon;

Runwell "Charles Parker, yeoman and Mary his wife who are both Papists or Popish Recusants and are resident at Flemmings in the said Parish and have an estate £60 per annum or thereabouts."

St. Lawrence; Salcott Virley; Saling, Great; Sampford, Great Sandon; Shalford; Sheering; Shelley; Shenfield; Shoebury South; Southchurch; Southminster; Springfield; Stambridge, Little.

Stanford Rivers "Will^m Petre Esq & Penelope his wife with 3 sons & 4 Daughters all infants, whose estate is valued at £750 per annum.

One who goes by the name of _____ Bragg reputed a Romish Priest.

Edw. Lane, Baylive to Mr. Petre. Two Maid Servants.

Ezekiell Waller & Rebecca his Wife, tenants of Mr. Petre, aforesd, in a farm of £40 per annum.

John Gibbs Smith & his wife."

Stanstead, Mountfitcher; Stapleford Abbots

Stapleford Tawney "I doe humbly certify that there are noe Papists or Reputed Papists, Inhabitants of this Parish but there is an Estate in Land of about two hundred & fifty pounds per annum lately in the Possession of Francis Thompson Esq. but how it is settled, & whether it now in right belong to his son William Thompson Esq. A Member of this present Parliament, or to his Widow now married to the Right Honourable George Lord Howard of Norfolk, a Reputed Papist, I cannot give any certain information; nor unto which of these two, the right of Presentation to this living belongs."

Stifford

Stock "Mrs. Throgmorton with two daughters Jane & Monica, &

two sons, George & Thomas, board with Thomas Harris, a Protestant. Mrs. Throgmorton is a widow & has only a competent joynture & her children are said to have £500 fortune. They are professed Papists.

The wife of John Hashings, Esq. a Gentleman of about £300 a year estate. He is a Protestant, but suffers his children to be brought up in the Popish Doctrines.

Francis Howard, yeoman, a person of about £30 per ann.

William Butt, who has a small estate of about £8 per annum.

There are some lands to the value of about £60 per ann. in Stocke, which belong to the estate of Thomas Lord Petre, who is a professed Papist."

Stondon Massey; Stow Maries; Strethall; Sturmer; Takeley; Tendring; Tey, Great; Theydon Bois; Theydon Garnon; Theydon Mount; Thorpe-le-Soken; Thorrington; Thundersley; Thurrock, Grays; Thurrock, West; Tilbury-juxta-Clare

Tilbury, East "There is an Estate called Ginkins of about six score pounds a year that belongs to one Sir Charles Englefield but he does not live upon it, he is said to be a Papist.."

Tilbury, West; Tillingham; Tolleshunt D'Arcy; Tolleshunt Knights; Tolleshunt Major; Toppesfield; Totham Great; Twinstead; Ugley; Upminster; Vange; Wakering, Great; Walden, Saffron; Waltham Holy Cross; Waltham, Little; Walton-le-Soken.

Wanstead "No papist in the Parish of Wanstead - William Colegrave, Esq^r has a mannor & Estate in the said Parish of about £140 per annum & is a Papist but he lives in Southampton Street, London."

Warley Great "Catherine Brown, an ancient Gentlewoman (who lives upon Charity) and lodges in the aforesaid parish of Great Warley, is accounted a papist."

Warley, Little "Charles Seargby and his wife (poor aged people) are reputed papists.

Also the wife and children of William Fuller (a Farmer) - are soe reputed.

The wife of Geo: Allen (a Labourer) is said to bee a Papist."

Weald, North.

Weald, South "Sir Thomas Manby Knight, his lady, children & servants, fourteen in number about £200 per annum in the said Parish, the rest of his estate in Lincolnshire; the advowson in this County.

Mistress Jone Wright, her two sons Anthony & John, Gentl & a Kingsman, four in number, about three hundred pounds per annum. No advowson.

Pomfret Gentl. about £100 per annum, his wife & a child, no advowson.

The widow Anian. The wife of William Foster.

The wife of Thomas Hove, Jun. John Cox. The Widow Amis & three Children. Thomas Foy & three children. One or two poor people more, sometimes in and sometimes out of the Parish. In all 35.

Wenden Lofts; Wondens Ambo; Wennington; Wethersfield; Wicken Bonhunt.

Wickham St. Paul's "James Sturgeon and Margaret his wife. He is a man of a mean extraction but she was a gentlewoman of a good family. He has about twenty pounds per annum from estate in the parish of Wickham where he lives and she has fifty pounds per annum for her life."

Widdington; Widford; Willingale Doe; Willingale Spain; Wimbish.

Witham "The Lady Turwhitt with 3 men and two maid servants and a boy who are papists or so reputed and also some few poor people viz; the widow Butcher and her son a day laborer, the wife of William Cook and of William Page and of _____ Wood."

Woodford; Woodham Mortimer; Wormingford; Wrabness;

Woodham Ferrers "...there is neither Papist, nor reputed Papist actually residing in the Parish of Woodham-Ferris. That there is an Estate of about £70 or £80 per annum belonging to the Widow Howard of the Family of the Ardleys of Woodham; whose late Husband was a younger Branch of the Howards of Norfolk, but where she lives is a secret even to her very tenants themselves."

Yeldham, Great; Yeldham, Little.

The total number of Papists covered by the Returns is 303,
of which 246 are grouped around seven centres, as follows:-

Ingatestone	21)		
Fryerning	31)		
Margaretting	13)	Petres (Ingatestone Hall)	116
Mountnessing	35)		
Stock	10)		
Buttsbury	6)		
Ingrave	12)		
Horndon, East	4)		
Horndon, West	12)		
Childerditch	3)	Petres (Thorndon Hall)	41
Warley, Little	6)		
Warley, Great	1)		
Burstead, Little	3)		
South Weald	35)		
Doddington	2)	Manbys (Downsells)	38
Navestock	1)		
Borley	8)		
Foxearth	3)		
Liston	2)		
Pentlow	6)	Waldegraves (Borley)	27
Belchamp Waters	2)		
Bulmer	4)		
Wickham St. Paul's	2)		
Stanford Rivers	17	Petres (of Bellhouse)	17
Witham	12	Southcotes	12
Kelvedon	5	Wrights	5
			<hr/>
Others			246
			57
			<hr/>
	TOTAL		303
			<hr/>

The total seems small but it would appear unlikely that there were many Papists in parishes where no Returns were made as many of these were far from Catholic centres.

Mention is made of only one priest - in Stanford Rivers - Father Bragg.

Only one return contains a disparaging comment, that of the Rector of Tendring: this is written in French and signed D'Allemagne. He says "par la grace de Dieu, aucun Papiste..."

PHILIP COVERDALE.

NOTES

- (1) The original petition is in the House of Lords. Reference - MS list 1703/4 - 1716, 28th February 1705/6.
- (2) Reference - House of Lords Manuscripts, Volume VI, New Series p.p. 413-423. Published H.M.S.O. 1912.
- (3) Guildhall Library Reference MS.9800. These returns were for many years in the library of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- (4) Summaries were returned for the dioceses of Canterbury, York, Bangor, Carlisle, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lincoln, St. Asaph and Salisbury and the original incumbents' returns were sent in for the Counties of Shropshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Durham and Northumberland.

1760: YEARLY WAGES OF LORD PETRE'S SERVANTS

The following list is taken from an Account Book (covering the years 1760 - 66) among the muniments of the Petre family deposited at Essex Record Office (D/DP. A.167). It was communicated by Miss M.D.R. Leys.

YEARLY WAGES PAID

	£
Mr. Lucas	20
Mr. Dinoir, My Lord's gentleman	26
John Vanhovan, My Lord's man	10
James Moore, My Lady's man	10
Joseph Hays, My Lady's man	10
Mrs Ibbotson, My Lady's woman	7
Mrs Mary Jackson, My Lady's chambermaid	7
Mrs Mosley, Master George's nurse	20
Margaret Wingate, nurserymaid	8
Elizabeth Summers, under nurserymaid	2
Mr St. Germain, Butler	25
John Pound, under butler	10
Mr Montier, cook	40
Richard Dodworth, Baker	20
Mrs Jackson, Housekeeper	25
Frances Bell, housekeeper's maid	10
Alice Cotton, housemaid	8
Elizabeth Charnock, housemaid	8
Ann Chissell, housemaid	8
Winifred Reavell, kitchenmaid	8
Elizabeth Kitchen, dairymaid	8
Jenny Walmley, kitchenmaid	6
May Clark, laundrymaid	8
Elizabeth Simpson, laundrymaid	8
Thomas Vincent, farmer	15
John Robson, second farmer	10.10.0

(Continued)

£

Francis Champ, Coachman - wages, clouting and greasing	32.
Allowance for breeches, boots and stockings	2.16.0
William Ward, second coachman	10
John Woodcroft, postillion	8. 8.0
Thomas Brewer, helper in coach stables	9
Mr Gibbs, Groom	14
 Charles Saxton, Porter	 10
 Dominic Wood, at the Menagerie	 20
Francis Wood, at the Menagerie	5
Teresa Josling, at Herongate	4. 4.0
 Mrs. Morrell	 12

£473.18.0.

The Mr Lucas mentioned first was the chaplain at Thorndon Hall. His salary of only £20 might appear rather meagre when compared, for instance, with those of the Cook and the Coachman. From the Papers of Bishop Challoner (1), however, it would appear that an arrangement had been made for the sum of £20 to be paid to chaplains in the London District at this time. This was augmented where necessary with grants from the Vicar Apostolic, who set up a Fund for "Poor Priests in Essex".

- (1) Bishop Challoner, Vol.11, paper unnumbered, in Westminster Archives.

CANON B. C. FOLEY.

The English Benedictines have the honour of being the Senior Congregation of the family of Black Monks of St Benedict, yielding place only to the Cassinese Congregation out of reverence to the founder.

After the dissolution of the monasteries the Benedictines were dispersed over the country, and when Mary came to the throne many had died or apostatised. However Mary made an effort to reconstruct the English Benedictine Congregation and amongst the new recruits was Dom Sigebert Buckley. When Elizabeth dispersed this community at Westminster, Dom Sigebert (and others) refused to take the oath of supremacy and went to prison, where he remained during the whole of Elizabeth's long reign.

Meanwhile to prevent the total extinction of the Catholic Priesthood in England several seminaries were established abroad, as at Douay, Rome, Valladolid, Madrid and Lisbon. Those who desired to become Benedictines sought admission into various foreign monasteries in Italy and Spain, although many went first to either Douay or Valladolid as the following Obit notices will show: these were not members of the ancient English Congregation.

On the accession of James I Dom Sigebert was released after 44 years imprisonment - the last surviving member of the English Congregation. To him came two young English Benedictines from Italy and it was arranged that the next postulant should receive the habit from Dom Sigebert and so the connection with the ancient and historic English Congregation remain unbroken according to the rights and privileges of an Order or Congregation by which the last survivor has the right of transmission vested in himself. This ceremony took place in the Gate House prison in Westminster in 1607 where D. Sigebert found himself after the Gunpowder Plot. (For all this see CRS 33 (1933), also Knowles, Religious Orders III).

In the following ten years four monasteries were established at Douay, at Dieulouard, St Malo and Paris, and later at Rintelen and Lamspring in Germany, for priests for the English mission.

The first Convent of Benedictine Nuns was founded abroad in 1598 at Brussels: in 1623 this Community founded a daughter house at Cambray near Douay. The Cambray foundation was financed by Cresacre More of Leyton, Essex, and his two daughters and a niece entered it. This community lasted until the French Revolution when via the prison at Compiègne it was settled in England at Stanbrook.

The following Essex names occur in the Benedictine Records:-

William Maurus Scott: Born at Chigwell, Essex, about 1583/4, fifth son of William Scot of Chigwell, esquire, and of his wife Prudence, daughter and co-heiress of Edmund Alabaster (Arblaster) of Bretts Hall in Tendring, co. Essex, esquire. He matriculated as a sizar from Trinity College, Cambridge, in Lent 1593/4, and took his LL.B. from Trinity Hall in 1600. In 1604 he forsook the law, was reconciled to the Church, went to Spain and entered as a novice at the Abbey at San Facundo in Sahagun, being given the religious name of Frater Maurus. He received his diaconate in 1609 and priesthood in 1610. Late in 1610 he returned to England and assisted in the rescue of the remains of Dom John Roberts after his execution at Tyburn. For this he was arrested and imprisoned in Newgate. He was released a year later on the intercession of the Ambassador of Savoy. In spite of an order of banishment from England, he soon returned but was immediately captured, tried at the Old Bailey and hanged at Tyburn on 30 May 1612. He has been officially recognised as a Martyr and declared Blessed. (reff: Birt's Obits: article The Scotts of Woolston Hall, Chigwell by E.J. Erith in the Essex Review 1953.)

George Brown: (alias Wakley or Whatley). George Brown went to the English College in Douai where he arrived on November 4, 1602, and was noted as "Georgius Brownus (alias Whatley) Essexius": he was not admitted as a student, but was allowed to stay until June 8, 1604 when he left with four others to join the Benedictines in Spain. He was professed at the Abbey of Ovarennes: he is next heard of at St Lawrence's Abbey at Dieulouard where he arrived September 23, 1609, where he was appointed Prior of the house. Early in 1612 he was sent to Chelles as superior of the English monks who were to serve there as chaplains to the nuns: Early in 1614 he ceased

to be superior, but remained at Chelles where he died on October 21, 1618.

Reff: Birt's Obits. Douai Diary III in CRS 10 (1911) and English Benedictine Records in CRS 33 (1933).

Placid Frere Born in Essex circa 1602. Professed at St. Gregory's Douay, August 15, 1624. Ordained 1631. Died at the monastery of St. James at Rintelin in the diocese of Minden in Westphalia, which had been given to the English congregation.

Reff: Birt's Obits. English Benedictine Records in CRS 33 (1933).

Joseph Frere Born in Essex 1598. Professed at Douay March 12, 1620. Prior of St. Gregory's 1633 - 41. Definitor 1645 - 54. Prior of St. Gregory's 1662 - 66. Died at Douay 1694. In a poem "Schola Poeseos" for his jubilee in 1678, he is said to be aged 77, in religious profession 61 years, and 57 years priest.

Ref: Birts Obits.

Henry Paulinus Greenwood Born at Brentwood 1586, son of John Greenwood, schoolmaster of the Grammar School founded by Anthony Brown. His elder brother Christopher had already gone to the English College in Valladolid and Henry followed him there in 1604, aged 18. He remained at Valladolid until some time after August 1, 1607, but came home because of ill-health sometime in 1608/9. His father resigned the schoolmastership at Brentwood September 29, 1608, and died shortly afterwards: in his Will (dated March 1, 1608) he left £50 to Christopher and £50 to Henry together with his house in Brentwood. Probate was granted to Henry on October 6, 1609. He was at St. Gregory's Monastery in Douay in December 1610 and was professed there on January 10, 1612, with the religious name of Paulinus. He was appointed sub-prior and professor of philosophy. Later he was sent on the English Mission, was betrayed by false Catholics and suffered long imprisonment in the Gatehouse, Westminster. On release from prison he returned to Douay by October 1619 and was acting as Secretary to the President. In 1620 he was appointed superior of St Malo's and retained that office until 1625. At the Chapter of 1629 he was nominated first Cathedral Prior of Norwich (titular): in 1641 he became Provincial of Canterbury continuing in that

office until his death at Oxford on November 27, 1645. In England he was "commonly called Captain Lucy".
Reff: Birt's Obits. Valladolid Registers in CRS 30 (1930).
Benedictine Records in CRS 33(1933). Records of Brentwood School

Peter Boniface Wilford (alias Taylor) Born in London 1584 and educated there: but the Wilford's had a house in London and property at Quendon in Essex - a Barbara Wilford of Essex was amongst the first seven nuns who founded St. Monica's, Louvain. Peter Wilford arrived at the English College in Valladolid on the same day in 1604 as Henry Greenwood and another Essex boy, Joseph Haynes, but he had already spent two years at the Jesuit school in St Omers: he was ordained at Valladolid as a secular priest but joined the Benedictines and was given the habit at Rheims on August 1, 1608. He was professed at Douay on September 8, 1609, and remained there until after 1615. He was on the Mission in England in 1619. He was arrested in the parish of St Giles in the Fields, probably on May 1, 1641, being indicted for a priest. He was tried at the Old Bailey at the sessions beginning December 2, 1641, was found guilty and condemned to death. He was doubtless reprieved but the printed Middlesex Records contain no evidence of it. He died in Newgate prison on March 12, 1646.

Reff: Birt's Obits. Valladolid Registers in CRS 30 (1930)
Benedictine Records in CRS 33 (1933)

Edward Gloster (alias Glasscock) Born in Essex. Professed at Douay 1640. Novice Master at Chelles 1642. Died at Chelles 1652.

Ref: Birt's Obits

Lawrence Appleton Born at South Benfleet, Essex, son of Sir Henry S Appleton of South Benfleet, 2nd Bart, and his wife Joan Sheldon. Brother of Dame Marina Appleton OSB. Professed at Douay 1635. Sent to Lambspring 1645, and appointed Prior. Went on the English Mission in South Province. Date of death uncertain.

Ref: Birt's Obits

William Walgrave (alias Pleiall) Born at Barnston, Essex 1588. A secular priest. Professed at Douay 1650. Was Vicar of nuns at Cambray 1653-57. Sent on English Mission in South Province. Stationed at Flixton, Suffolk: died there 1665.

Ref: Birt's Obits

Edward Placid Bettenson Born in Essex circa 1630. Second son of Sir Richard Bettenson of Layer de la Haye, Essex, Kt., and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Morins, Bart of Waldershare, Kent. Professed at St. Gregory's Douay. Sent on English Mission in South Province 1666. Banished and retired to Douay. Returned to Mission in N. Province where he died 1689.

Ref: Birt's Obits

William Thomas Short Born in London 1670. Son of Richard Short M.D. of London & Bury St. Edmunds, and his wife Elizabeth Cressener of Earls Colne, Essex. Died 1729.

Ref: Birt's Obits

John Augustine Southcote Born at Witham Place, Essex, second son of Sir John Southcote of Witham Place and his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Walter, 2nd Baron Aston of Forfar. John Southcote was educated at St Gregory's Douay and in 1689 was professed as a monk in Paris at the English Benedictine monastery of St. Edmund's. He laboured on the English Mission in the South Province, but retired to St. Edmund's in Paris about 1724 and died there in 1730.

Ref: Birt's Obits. The Jacobite Southcotes of Witham, by Georgina Dawson in the Essex Review July 1954.

Thomas Southcote Born at Witham Place, Essex in 1670, brother of the above. Educated at St Gregory's, Douay, and professed there in 1688, taking the degree of Doctor of Divinity in Douay. In 1700 he was sent on the English Mission in the South Province and was stationed in London. In 1705 he was appointed Secretary to the General Chapter of the English Benedictines and was stationed at Standon, Herts, seat of his uncle Walter, 3rd Lord Aston. Dom Thomas put forward his cousin, Lady Catherine Petre, widow of Robert, 7th Lord Petre, as a possible wife for "James III", but nothing came of it. He translated Quesnel's Moral Reflections, but in 1713 Pope Clement XI condemned the book. He was much involved in the Jacobite cause and lived abroad after the '15. In 1716 "James III" wished to appoint him as his envoy to the Court of Vienna, but the monk objected. In 1717 he was elected Abbot of Cismar in Holstein, Prussia, but it was merely a titular honour as the English monks had failed to establish the house in Germany. In 1728 he was granted a rich French

Abbey near Avignon. He was president of the English Benedictines for twenty years 1721-41. He then became Vicar of the English nuns at Cambrai till his death in 1748, aged seventy-eight.

Ref: The Jacobite Southcotes of Witham, by Georgina Dawson in the Essex Review July 1954.

Edmund Sherburne Born at Parrington (Parndon), Essex. Sent on the English Mission. Died 1745.

Ref: Birt's Obits

Francis Rookwood Born at Coldham, Suffolk about 1660. Son of Ambrose Rookwood of Coldham Hall, Esquire, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Caldwell, of Canty's in Duntons, Essex. Chaplain to Sir Edward Southcote at Witham Place until about 1724. Died in 1750.

Ref: Birt's Obits. The Jacobite Southcotes of Witham, loc. cit.

Vincent Palin Chaplain at Witham Place 1726-January 4, 1735. Died there.

John Aspinwall Chaplain at Witham Place in 1735.

James Buckley Chaplain at Witham from about 1741 until his death in April 1749.

Edward Hussey Chaplain at Witham 1749-50.

Lancelot (Bede) Newton Chaplain at Witham 1750.

Joseph Starkey alias Hanmer. Chaplain at Witham 1750 - 1754. Buried there March 17, 1754

Louis John Barnes Chaplain at Witham 1754 - December 1774.

Ref: Birt's Obits. Unpublished paper of Brigadier T. B. Trappes-Lomax.

D. John Mannock Chaplain to the Wrights at Kelvedon Hall 1759 until his death there in 1764.

Edward Ambrose Elliott At Ockendon Hall, where he died 1773.

Francis Austin Southcote Born at Witham Place, 1691, fourth son of Sir Edward Southcote and of his wife Juliana, only daughter of Sir Philip Tyrwhitt, Bart. Became a Benedictine monk in 1708 and from 1732-60 was stationed at Thorndon Hall, Essex. He went to Cambrai and died there in 1774.

Reff: Birt's Obits. The Jacobite Southcotes of Witham,
loc. cit.

William Placid Metcalfe Was at Kelvedon Hall 1769 - 76.
Ref: Birt's Obits.

John Edward Cuthbert Grime Born in Essex 1743. Son of Mark
Grime and his wife Thomasina Augier.

William Gregory Gregson Was at Kelvedon Hall 1764: A friend
of the poet Cowper.

John Basil Brindle Was at Kelvedon Hall, 1783.
Ref: Birt's Obits.

MRS M. J. HARTHARN.

THE STRATFORD CATHOLIC CHARITY SCHOOLS

Among the thirty or so Catholic charity schools existing in and near London at the time of Catholic Emancipation in 1829 were the schools at Stratford founded by the Abbé Chevrollais. For the foundation of the boys' school in May 1816 and the girls' school in June 1818, see the article on Chevrollais in the Essex Recusant, Vol 1. No. 2, pages 85 - 6.

After the death of the Abbé in Sept 1823, his successor, the Rev. P.J. Tyrrell, found that "it was not in his power to maintain these establishments by his individual exertions. He could not command the same resources" as did the Abbé. The numbers in the schools fell in the next three years to 60 boys and 60 girls, whereas on their being opened each school had accommodated 100.

The "Catholic Miscellany" for November, 1824, discussing Catholic Free Schools in London, said, "Several exist upon a very precarious foundation, particularly those situated in the outskirts of the Metropolis, where the congregations generally consist of poor Irish, who can with difficulty earn a scant pittance barely sufficient for the support of their

generally numerous families; and here it is that the Sectarians are ever upon the alert to entrap the unwary parents, by holding out allurements of clothes for their children, and even money for themselves, provided they allow their offspring to frequent their proselyting schools. In this predicament, we are told that the poor Catholics of Stratford are unfortunately pre-eminent."

The "Laity's Directory" for 1825 carried an appeal from Fr. Tyrrell "... to prevent the total extinction of two schools for the education of the children of the poor, which have been in a deplorable state of decay ever since the sudden death of their Venerable Pastor, the late Rev. Mr. Chevrollais who was enabled not only to support the Chapel, but also those schools by the assistance of his numerous and charitable friends."

Fr Tyrrell "therefore invited the most respectable part of his congregation to form a Committee, and to lessen the labour by uniting the funds of the two Schools into one. At his request a meeting was held, at which John Pitchford, esq., presided, and a committee, consisting of twelve members, were nominated. This Committee, therefore, taking into consideration the destitute state of the Schools, reluctantly make this appeal to the charity of pious Catholics." This is from the Report of the Committee of the Stratford Catholic Schools, for educating and clothing poor Catholic Children for the year 1825, which was bound, with the Rules and Regulations of the Society, at the end of the "Catholic Miscellany", Vol V. (Jan-June 1826).

The first rule shows that a Charity School Society was formed:- "That this Society be designated the 'Stratford Catholic Charity Schools, for the education and clothing poor Catholic Children'". The Secretary, Mr. W. Geo Balley sent the following advertisement to the "Truthteller" of July 15, 1826:- "The Anniversary Sermon for the above Institution will be Preached on Sunday July 23, 1826, in the Catholic Chapel, Stratford, by the Rev. P.J. Tyrrell. A Sermon also will be Preached in the Evening at Half Past Six o'Clock for the same Purpose. July 10, 1826. W. G. Balley, Secretary." The editor of the 'Truthteller' a weekly Catholic newspaper was

the generous William Eusebius Andrews, whose house by Red Lion Square, Holborn, has just been demolished by the London County Council. With him we are able to follow the fortunes of the Stratford Catholic Schools for several weeks.

"We cannot let this week pass over without calling the attention of our readers and the charitable in general to the wants of the Stratford Catholic Schools for whose benefit an appeal will be made tomorrow by their eloquent and amiable Pastor, who lately pleaded so pathetically and successfully the cause of the children of St. Patrick's school at Spanish place Chapel. To those who delight in pulpit eloquence a rich treat is here offered, while the fineness of the weather and the situation of the village promise them an agreeable Sunday's excursion, which cannot be ill-spent..."

(Truthteller, July 22)

"We regret to say that our predictions in favour of the Stratford Catholic Charity Schools were not correct. A more unpropitious day could not have happened. The rain descended in torrents and the expectations of the Friends of these excellent but necessitous Institutions were consequently frustrated. That the Charity, however, may not suffer by this unfavourable circumstance, the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell intends to make another appeal in behalf of the poor Children of his flock on Sunday the 13th of August next..."

Tomorrow, the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell will make an Appeal in behalf of the Catholic Charity Schools at Stratford, where 60 Boys and the same number of Girls receive Education, and are provided with Books and Stationery. The poverty of the Congregation, consisting chiefly of Irish labourers, calls loudly on the more wealthy of the Catholics to assist the wants of this Institution, and we sincerely hope the Charitable will make it a point to attend or contribute to this most destitute Establishment. To accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen from town, a spacious Barouche has been engaged, and will start at a quarter past 10 o'clock in the morning precisely, from the Cock, Leadenhall Street, to convey them to the Chapel free of expense".

(Truthteller, Aug 19, 1826)

The financial result of these appeals is not known to the writer. The schools continued but the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell left the parish in the same year, 1826. He had done well in establishing a society to support the schools. The rules and regulations of the 'Stratford Catholic Charity Schools' are of interest though typical of those of similar societies of the time. Only those not administratively obvious are here quoted.

"4. That every annual subscriber of not less than one pound, shall be entitled to have two children constantly at the school. That every annual subscriber of 10s. shall also be entitled to have one child at the school." In the report for 1825, fifty-two subscribers are named, all for more than a pound, at least half of them not being parishioners. They subscribed £85.2s.2d.

"8. That at each monthly meeting one person be appointed by the Committee to visit the school at least three times during the ensuing month and report accordingly at the next meeting.

9. That all applications for admissions be made to the Committee at their regular monthly meetings.

11. That the religious instruction of the children be left to pastoral care of the resident clergymen of the Stratford Catholic Chapel."

In 1825 the officers were the Presidents, Rev. P.J. Tyrrell and John Pitchford, esq; The Vice President and Treasurer, J.P. Murphy, esq. and the Secretary, W. Geo. Balley. In addition the Committee consisted of Messrs. H. Stratton, R. M'Cann, Jer. M'Cann, Cottsworth Senior and Junior, Beliele, Ragan, Rawlins, Hubbard, Pool, Downce, E. Murphy and P. Ward. By rule the Committee met "for the despatch of business, the first Sunday of every month." Further "that a Ladies' Committee of six (with power to add to their number) be appointed to inspect, regulate, and superintend the girls' school - and particularly to see that the children improve, and are fully employed in needle work." The Ladies' Committee were :-

Mrs. Pitchford, Mrs. Sidney, Mrs. Stratton, Miss C. Nyren, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Cuthbertson, Mrs. Hargrave and Miss Vigras.

Further rules concerned the Acting Officers:-

"4. That a book also be provided for the master and mistress, in which they enter regularly the number, age, name and place of abode of each child admitted, with the name and occupation of their parents, by whom recommended, together with the cause and date of every child quitting the school.

5. That the weekly collectors shall be chosen principally from the parents of the school.

The Children: ... 2. That every child must attend regularly at school twelve months before it become entitled to receive any rewards of cloths etc.

5. That when the children are arrived at 13 years, the parents shall be advised to procure places for them, that they may be immediately provided for on leaving School.

The Parents: ... 5. That no parent be allowed to go to either school to censure the conduct of the teachers; but that, if any cause of complaint shall arise, it be communicated to the resident clergyman of the Catholic Chapel, Stratford, or some member of the committee, who shall report the same, if deemed necessary, at the next monthly meeting."

It should cause no surprise at all that none of the sources quoted name either of the teachers, but they too had their rules and regulations.

"1. That the master and mistress be elected by the subscribers at a general meeting; and that upon a vacancy, the candidates for the situation be first approved of by the Committee with whom it shall rest to decide who are eligible.

2. That the teachers follow with exactness the directions laid down by the committee, relative to the lessons, regulations and discipline of each school.

3. That they attend the children committed to their care every morning from nine o'clock till twelve; and in the afternoon from two till five; except on Saturdays, the whole of which is allowed for recreation; and that all other time or times for holidays be regulated by the Committee. N.B. In the winter months, viz. November, December and January, the teachers are to attend from ten o'clock to three only.

4. That the teachers also take care that all the children subject to them attend the School-room every Sunday morning punctually at half past ten o'clock, and enter the chapel in decent and regular order, and that they use their endeavours to make them behave with every mark of reverence and respect in the house of God. That they cause them to depart after the rest of the congregation, without tumult or noise. - And that this rule be observed also on the morning of every festival of obligation.

5. That the master and mistress attend the monthly meeting of the respective Committees, with the class attendance, writing and arithmetical books of the children and leave them for the inspection of the members present.

6. That the teachers receive from the society an annual salary as per agreement."

EDW. S. WORRALL ESQ.

A CORRECTION

The Pedigree of the More Family (ESSEX RECUSANT 1 (1959) : 64-5) has an error. The THOMAS MORE V, SJ (1586-1623), shown as a son of Edward More and Mary (blank) is in fact a son of Mary More eldest daughter of Thomas More II and of her husband Edward Moore son of Thomas Moore of Haddon, Bampton, Co. Oxon. The two families were not related, but the similarity of name was likely to cause confusion.

Foley Records SJ, Gillow and the usual notes in the CRS volumes give Mary More as married to John More: but in fact in his Will Thomas More II left a legacy to Mary More widow of the late Edward More son of Thomas More of Haddon, Bampton Co. Oxon. This was even more likely to cause confusion in attributing their children to Edward More brother of Thomas More II: and in fact it seems to have happened.

But already some suspicious facts were emerging. Edward More, brother of Thomas II was born in 1535, yet his sons were born in 1586, 1587 and a daughter in 1600. This is not impossible, of course, if he married late or married twice, and he was a strange sort of character. But Cresacre More writing in 1620 says of him that "he burieth himself alive in obscurity, in forsaking God..." which does not sound like the pious father of two Jesuits and a Benedictine nun. The other Edward More however belonged to a staunch recusant family who had had Blessed John Payne saying Mass secretly at their house in Oxfordshire, and he seems to have lived with his father-in-law at Leyton: his will was proved June 15, 1605 (Commissary Court of London Records in Guildhall Library, A.B. f.8).

When Thomas V arrived at the English College in Rome on October 15, 1601 he declared that he was born in Cambridge, but educated in Essex not far from London. His father's sister was married to Ferdinand Paris who had property in Cambridge: this may be the explanation.

But the fact that makes suspicion a certainty is a letter of Father Parsons in Rome to the Archpriest Birkhead in England. He is complaining about the hostile attitude of the two Agents of the Archpriest and about their unjustified suspicions of his truthfulness and integrity: to show how cooperative he had been, he said: "...I have been at their lodging to visit them; and they have been often with us here (i.e. at the English College in the via Monserrato). I have had them at our vineyard (behind the Gianicolo hill) with all the scholars of the house together, whither I went of purpose for their sake. I do often send Mr Anthony Roberts and Mr Thomas More, nephew to the agent of the same name to visit them..." If Thomas More V was a nephew of Thomas More IV, it must have been through Mary More, since the only one of the four sons of Thomas More II to have children was Cresacre and his son Thomas VI was married so could not have been a priest.

MONSIGNOR DANIEL SHANAHAN.



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